

school day. The School Breakfast Program and the availability of after-school snacks as part of the School Lunch Program give children additional opportunities to receive a more wholesome diet.

Through the National School Lunch Program, school officials and food service professionals continue to demonstrate their dedication to our Nation's youth. To support these efforts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Team Nutrition provides important nutrition education programs for children and technical training programs for food service professionals to assist them in preparing healthy school lunches. The National School Lunch Program also supports the HealthierUS School Challenge, an initiative that recognizes schools and local communities for actively promoting healthy lifestyles. By encouraging healthy eating habits and access to nutritious food, we are helping America's young people succeed in school, and we are helping protect them against childhood obesity, diabetes, and the risk of other serious health problems later in life.

In recognition of the contributions of the National School Lunch Program to the health, education, and well-being of America's children, the Congress, by joint resolution of October 9, 1962 (Public Law 87-780), as amended, has designated the week beginning on the second Sunday in October of each year as "National School Lunch Week," and has requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 9 through October 15, 2005, as National School Lunch Week. I call upon all Americans to join the dedicated individuals who administer the National School Lunch Program in appropriate activities that support the health and well-being of our Nation's children.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:18 a.m., October 12, 2005]

NOTE: This proclamation will be published in the *Federal Register* on October 13.

Proclamation 7943—Leif Erikson Day, 2005

October 7, 2005

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than 1,000 years ago, Leif Erikson left the coast of Greenland and began a journey to explore new lands. He made that voyage in the spirit of discovery and became one of the first Europeans known to have reached North America, inspiring stories of bountiful lands and charting a way for future explorers to follow. On Leif Erikson Day, we celebrate the accomplishments of Leif Erikson and his crew, and we honor the many contributions of Nordic Americans to our Nation.

The journey of Leif Erikson reflects the spirit that has made America strong, as the desire to explore and understand is part of our national character. Today, we continue to push the frontiers of knowledge in many areas and especially with our exploration of space, drawn to the heavens as we were once drawn to the open seas.

Generations of Nordic Americans have come to our country with a sense of determination and optimism, and they have helped build a stronger and more vibrant Nation. On Leif Erikson Day, we celebrate Nordic Americans, as well as the ties between America and the Nordic nations. We are joined by a common respect for liberty, human rights, and the dignity of every person. Working together, we are spreading freedom and hope, and we are helping to build a better and more compassionate world.

To honor Leif Erikson, son of Iceland and grandson of Norway, and to celebrate our citizens of Nordic-American heritage, the Congress, by joint resolution (Public Law 88-566) approved on September 2, 1964, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as "Leif Erikson Day."

Now, Therefore, I, George W. Bush, President of the United States of America,

do hereby proclaim October 9, 2005, as Leif Erikson Day. I call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to honor our rich Nordic-American heritage.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

George W. Bush

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:18 a.m., October 12, 2005]

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Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this issue.

October 1

In the morning, at Camp David, MD, the President had an intelligence briefing.

The President declared an emergency in Delaware and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local response efforts to assist evacuees from the area struck by Hurricane Katrina and to provide emergency assistance to those areas beginning on August 29 and continuing.

The President declared an emergency in New York and ordered Federal aid to supplement State and local response efforts to assist evacuees from the area struck by Hurricane Katrina and to provide emergency assistance to those areas beginning on August 29 and continuing.

October 2

In the morning, the President returned to Washington, DC. Later, at the Cathedral of St. Matthew the Apostle, the President attended the annual Red Mass.

In the evening, in the Residence, the President had dinner with Counsel to the

President Harriet E. Miers to discuss his decision to nominate her to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Also in the evening, the President had a telephone conversation with White House Chief of Staff Andrew H. Card, Jr., to discuss his decision to nominate Harriet E. Miers to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

October 3

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, he had a hurricane briefing.

Also in the morning, the President had separate telephone conversations with Supreme Court Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr., and Supreme Court Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor to discuss his decision to nominate Harriet E. Miers to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Later in the morning, in the Oval Office, he met with Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi of Malta.

In the afternoon, the President participated in a credential ceremony for newly appointed ambassadors to the U.S.

October 4

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing.

October 5

In the morning, the President had an intelligence briefing. Later, in the Oval Office, he met with Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld and Lt. Gen. David H. Petraeus, USA, former commander, Multi-National Security and Transition Command—Iraq.

In the afternoon, the President had lunch with Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs Karen P. Hughes.

The White House announced that the President will travel to Mar del Plata, Argentina, on November 3–5 to participate in the Summit of the Americas and to meet with President Nestor Kirchner of Argentina, and that the President will visit Brazil on November 5–6 and Panama on November 6–7.